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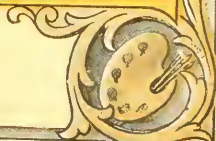



TRENTON



THE CENTRAL AND CAPITOL CITY OF THE GARDEN STATE

Booklets



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Trenton, the City of Iron and Clay

Text by WILLIAM WIRT MILLS

NATURE stored such quantities of plastic clays round about the site of Trenton that it has become the greatest pottery manufacturing centre in America. Then came the railroads, finding Trenton 30 miles from Philadelphia and 60 from New York, and the capital of New Jersey developed widely diversified manufacturing interests, with iron and its products figuring first in value among the output of this well situated city.

Trenton was settled by the Friends in 1676 and was named The Falls, from the rapids in the Delaware that marked the northern limit of free navigation. In 1719 the village became known as Trent's town, being the home of a rich planter, William Trent, who was Chief Justice of the colony of New Jersey.

Incorporated as a borough in 1746, Trenton became the State capital in 1790 and was chartered as a city in 1792. The Continental Congress met here in 1783-84, and decided to lay out the Nation's capital, on either side of the river, but the next year the opposition of the South reversed the action and prevented Trenton from becoming the capital of the United States.

In 1729, Trenton, being on the stage coach route between Philadelphia and New York, had one mail a week, three a week in 1764, and in 1791 Trenton was one of the six post offices in New Jersey.

By 1830 the city had 5,000 inhabitants; 29,910 in 1880; 73,307 in 1900; 84,180 in 1905, and about 95,000 in 1909,

with an area of 4,481 acres. In 1905 there were 16,546 families and 14,940 dwellings, practically a house for each family.

The city has 72 miles of electric street railways, and is the centre of suburban systems with 350 miles of tracks.

The capital invested in manufactures in Trenton increased from \$26,175,000 in 1900 to \$41,623,232 in 1905, and exceeded \$55,000,000 in 1909, with some 400 industrial establishments turning out manufactured goods worth \$60,000,000, employing 1,300 salaried men and some 15,500 wage earners, with pay rolls footing up to nearly \$12,000,000 a year.

Some 48 potteries employ nearly 7,000 hands and turn out over \$8,000,000 worth of china, porcelain, white granite, brown ware, decorative tiles, terra cotta and drain pipes.

The great wire and cable works of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, covering 30 acres, employing about 5,000 men, have an output of \$15,000,000. Other large concerns are the plants of the American Bridge Company and the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works.

The diversified character of the city's industries, with some 75 different lines of manufactures, assures Trenton's industrial stability and a steady and rapid growth in wealth and population.

Trenton has three daily newspapers, all two cent papers; one evening, The Times; two morning, The State Gazette Advertiser, and a half dozen weekly class publications.



MONUMENT TO JOHN A. ROEBLING

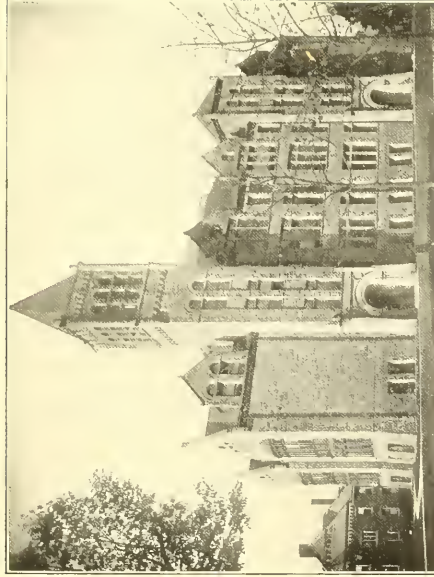
Designer and Builder of the Great Brooklyn Bridge



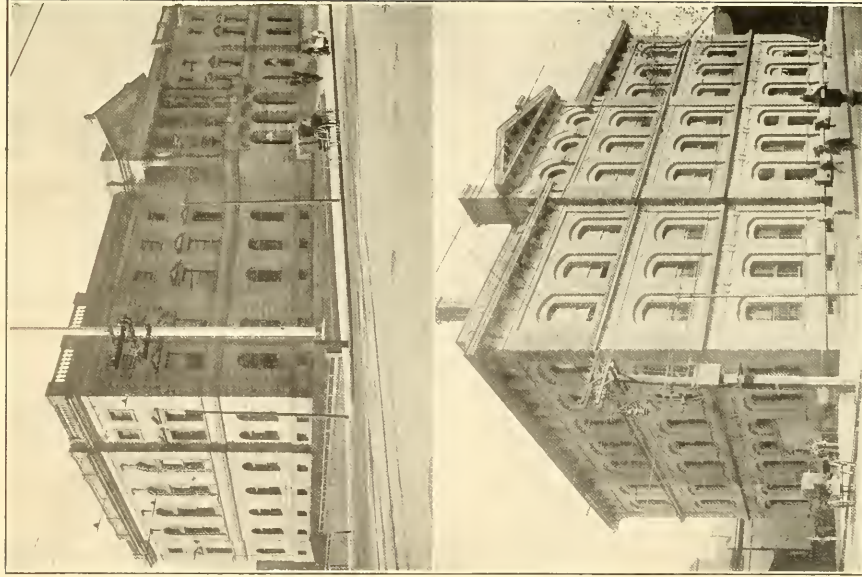
CITY HALL, designed by Stephen Roberts; offices of Mayor, Common Council and administrative boards; taxable realty, \$70,000,000; personalty, \$10,000,000; municipal realty, including \$350,000 in parks, worth \$3,000,000; water works, established 1802, bought by city in 1859, worth \$2,200,000, earn \$50,000 a year above cost of operation; funded debt, \$3,000,000, including \$690,000 on water plant.



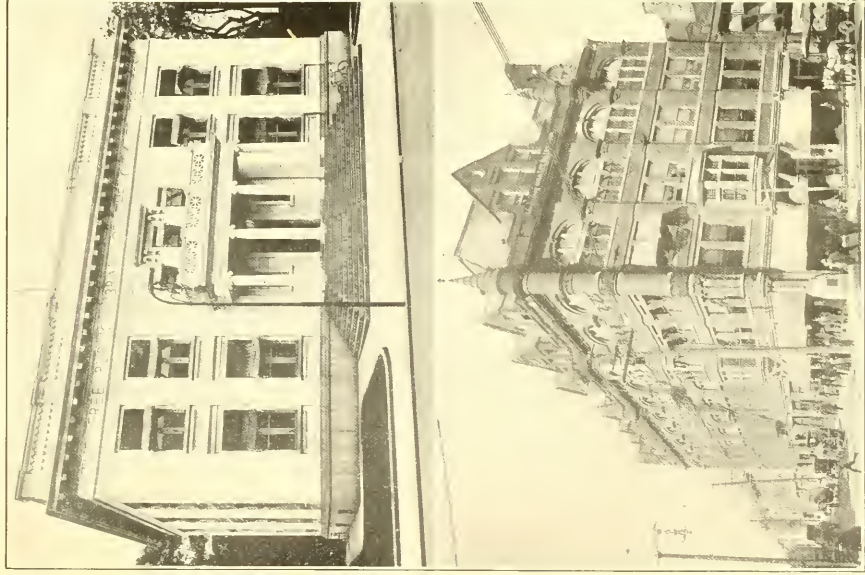
STATE HOUSE, capital of New Jersey, one of original 13 states, 3rd in density, 14th in population, 2,500,000; 43d in area. Trenton became State Capital in 1790; State House erected 1795 on present site; rebuilt 1885-9; Assembly wing added 1891; Senate wing 1893.



HIGH SCHOOL, finest of Trenton's 34 public schools, which cost \$1,250,000, are maintained at an outlay of over \$400,000 a year, have 225 teachers and 10,000 pupils. **STATENORMAL AND MODELSCHOOLS**, founded 1855; \$500,000 plant; 1,200 pupils



MERCER COUNTY COURT HOUSE, imposing new \$300,000 structure; large court rooms for County and Supreme Courts; offices of surrogate, sheriff and county clerk. FEDERAL BUILDING, erected 1876-80; Post Office and United States Courts.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, exquisite white marble building, cost \$200,000; free reference and circulating library of 40,000 volumes; 18,385 readers; 216,261 books circulated.

MASONIC TEMPLE, handsome business block, with stores, offices, lodge rooms.



BUSINESS SECTION OF TRENTON, well and compactly built, with broad streets, with State House at the right, Delaware River in the background, T buildings, Public Library (white marble), new State Armory (with immense roof), big manufacturing plants at the left and across Assumpink Creek in South T Railroad runs south along the east bank of the river and the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad runs north. Trenton is at the head of tidal navigation, with steambo



branch of the Reading Railroad in the foreground, St Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, old First Presbyterian Church (with cupola), stores and office. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the manufacturing district, crossing the Delaware to Pennsylvania, while the old Camden & Amboy to Philadelphia and to New York via Delaware and Raritan Canal, which bisects the city. Trolley lines connect Trenton with Philadelphia and New York.



BROAD STREET NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, strong financial institution; capital and surplus, \$550,000; deposits, \$2,000,000. Trenton's seven banks and trust companies have \$17,000,000 deposits.



COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, handsome modern business block, with stores and offices, at heart of Trenton's business activity; centre of the lively real estate business that is developing the suburbs.



MERCER HOSPITAL, model public institution for care of sick. ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, maintained by Roman Catholic sisters. STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, founded 1844; opened 1848; 15,000 patients cared for in 60 years; now 1,300 inmates; one of the best institutions of the kind in the world; library of 10,000 volumes. City also has McKinley Hospital.



CLINTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH; picturesque vine-covered house of worship.



QUAKER MEETING, the Friends once dominated Trenton. BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, fine group of buildings; Presbyterians strongest Protestant body in Trenton, 6,000 mbrs.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, founded 1726; splendidly preserved old building.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Cadwalader Park; memorial of Civil War.



STATE ARMORY, splendid \$250,000 structure erected 1904. **BARRACKS**, built 1758; picturesque survival of the occupation of Trenton by the British mercenaries in 1776.



BATTLE MONUMENT, 150-ft. granite shaft; 13-ft. statue of George Washington.



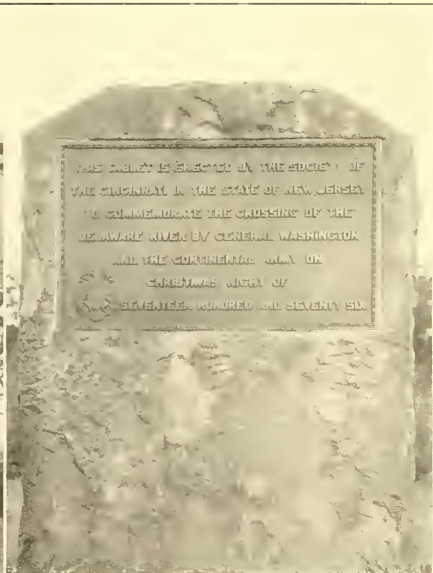
WASHINGTON MONUMENT, Cadwalader Park; commemorating his exploit in crossing the Delaware Dec. 25, 1776, capturing 1,000 Hessians, 6 field pieces 12,000 stands of arms, without loss of one man.



CADWALADER PARK, 100 acres of beautiful pleasure ground. **Riverside Park** extends for two miles along the Delaware. **COUNTRY CLUB**, home of fashionable social organization.



BRIDGE over the Delaware where Washington crossed; built 1810; rebuilt 1875; first through stage route from New York to Phila.
OLD HOUSE in which Washington stopped after Battle of Trenton.



MARKER erected by the Cincinnati in the name of the State of New Jersey to commemorate the crossing of the Delaware River by General Washington and the Continental Army on Christmas night of 1776, turning the tide of the Revolution.



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